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wishes to know Russian functionaries and the Russian government. It has its place next to *Memoirs of a Revolutionist*, by Kropotkin, and *La Russie souterraine*, by Stepnyak, etc. It completes them.

Souvenirs de Tunisie et d'Algérie. By G. SAINT PAUL. With a Preface by TH. RIBOT. Paris: Charles Lavauzelle, 1904. Pp. 360.

The title is unpretentious. It hides but too well the sociological and psychological interest of Dr. Saint Paul, the author of the well-known work, *Le langage intérieur et les paraphrasies (la fonction endophasique)*. Taken as a whole, the *Souvenirs* are ethnological and sociological studies in the interest of practical acquaintance with the types described. The author is well read and has a philosophical mind, and his work abounds in subtle and suggestive remarks. The subjects treated are various: scenes of Tunisian life; impressions and notes on Bizerte, Tunis, and Algiers; the habits of a few animals of North Africa (sloughi, gazelle, dromedary, horse, donkey, etc.); reflections on the state and the future of the populations of Algeria and Tunis; on the customs and the character of the natives; colonists and colonization in Tunisia. In spite of this diversity, the author, who is a fine observer and who applies a scientific method, has been able to study and explain his subjects with great skill. It is a book that the ethnologist, the psychologist, and the economist may read with profit.

Les retraites des travailleurs. By PAUL IMBERT. Paris: Perrin, 1905. Pp. 327. Fr. 3.50.

This volume, written by an engineer of the government factories, is preceded by a short preface by M. Paul Deschanel, a deputy. The author is already known to those interested in social questions. Indeed, he has published a book of real value, *Rapport entre patrons et ouvriers dans la grande industrie*. The present work is well fortified with facts, and abundantly furnished with statistics and figures. The author's examination of the question from the historical point of view, both in France and abroad, constitutes an excellent part of the book, and is quite complete. The keen critical sense of the author may be seen in the remarks he makes on the different systems employed in Belgium, in Italy, and in Germany. He suggests a system that may be open to criticism, but is perhaps

preferable to that proposed in the French Parliament. This is a practical book, dealing with one of the most important questions of the day. It is worth consulting as a contribution to the problem of the relations between the proletarians and the capitalists.

L'évolution religieuse et les légendes du christianisme. By G. L.

DUPRAT. Paris, 1904. Pp. 76.

The author has only drawn here the outline of a more complete work. He argues that every religion is a natural fact subject to the laws of natural evolution. He contests Spencer's conception that religions are derived forms of the exercise of political power. But his arguments are not conclusive. The first part of M. Duprat's work is not clear. One must read it several times to catch the meaning of the author, and even then one is not quite sure to understand exactly his thought. The second part, regarding the legends of Christianity, is much clearer. After having rapidly studied the religious feeling in Christianity, he examines the account of Jesus and Mary, and lastly primitive Christianity. In this last chapter he treats carefully the question of the persecutions under Nero, and concludes that tradition is inaccurate; the citations of Tacitus, for example, are mere interpolations. In short, this little volume is an interesting contribution to religious sociology.

A. AND H. HAMON.

The American Family: A Sociological Problem. By FRANK N. HAGAR. New York: The University Publishing Society, 1905. Pp. 196.

The author brings to his task the special training of a lawyer and considerable reading in the history of institutions. He discusses sex, theories of primitive and historical forms of domestic life, the decadence of the Yankees, occupations of women, matrimonial law, divorce, free love, education, industrial influences, democracy. It is a serious work with a conservative purpose. Perhaps the most useful and instructive parts are the discussions of the decadence in the Yankee stock, the danger of foreign inundation, and the law of property affecting husband and wife. Even here we must turn to Howard for adequate information about the law. The dithyrambic passages in praise of romantic love, which the author calls "intervals of literary rests and elucidations that may appeal to the artistic sense," are precisely the hardest passages